



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

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No. 19,137. 號七廿百一千九萬一第 日四初月八年未己 HONGKONG SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1919. 陸拜禮 號柒廿月玖年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.	"	"

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	"	"
11.30	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	"	"
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.30	"	"

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers. [70]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled).

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 13	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19
		Local	Through	Express	Local	Through	Local	Through	Express	Local	Local
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	dep.	7.30				8.55			2.30		
HERN LIM	arr.	7.45				11.07			4.43		
Shum Chun	dep.	7.57				9.50			6.10		
Shuangshui	arr.	8.07				11.23					
Tai Po	dep.	7.58				11.31					
Tai Po Mark	arr.	8.08				11.37					
Yau Tei	dep.	7.59				11.43					
Yau Tei Mark	arr.	8.09				11.49					
Yau Tei	dep.	7.59				11.53					
Yau Tei Mark	arr.	8.09				12.00					
Yau Tei	dep.	7.59				12.06					
Yau Tei Mark	arr.	8.09				12.13					
Yau Tei	dep.	7.59				12.19					
Yau Tei Mark	arr.	8.09				12.25					
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"THE CALL OF HER PEOPLE"

SEVEN PARTS.

Booking at ROBINSON'S

THE MISSIONARY OUTLOOK IN THE FAR EAST. A PERSONAL OPINION.

BY C. D. S. BARONSKY, M.A. (L.R., M.D.)
(Church Missionary Society, Peking, South China.)

This article is headed "A Personal Opinion," for as one wanders here and there the impression grows that one is something of a back number in one's ideas.

As regards the opportunities for preaching the Gospel, I have only to say they are apparently unlimited and unrestricted in the Far East. I am dealing in this paper with the missionary, not the field.

How many of our modern Sir Galahads would subscribe to the following dicta, described by the author, Mr. Pambor, as "Cosmic" or "Universal Laws," of which he says: "It is a grave fact that the advocates of Modern thought, array themselves against every principle of these early revelations of the Divine Will." In proof of the fact here stated, little more is needed than a bare enumeration of what we may call the Cosmic or "Universal Laws."

(1) The Law of the Sabbath. It was to the world that God declared the seventh day sanctified, not to the Israelites; therefore the world is responsible.

(2) The headship of the man over the woman.

(3) The institution of marriage, and its indissolubility during life, on the ground that "the man and woman become one flesh."

(4) The law of substitution, that life must atone for life and that without shedding of blood there is no remission.

(5) The command to use the flesh of animals as food.

(6) The decree that "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

The same author says in another place, "No wonder a letter appeared in the *Madras Standard*, January 29th, 1885, questioning the wisdom of attempts to diffuse Christianity by means of higher education. It thereto it had been usual to assume that the spread of Western culture would in itself prove fatal to paganism, but experience and a closer acquaintance with the esoteric philosophy of the East are rapidly dissipating that idea. Satan is now setting in motion intellectual forces which will be more than a match for the missionaries, if they persist in carrying on their warfare in the old way."

At a small but influential gathering of Europeans and Chinese some time ago the view was expressed that China's hope lay in Education; and yet we have Japan educated as well as, or better than, ourselves, and still unsatisfied still moaning, "I want the Moon." It is not education, but *Jesus Christ alone* who can satisfy the human heart.

The question that is ever presenting itself to me is this: Has the modern missionary this message? Does the message of the modern missionary satisfy the yearning of the human heart? Frankly, I have no desire to pose as an Elijah when he said, "I only am left." Traveling about, one still meets "old fossils" holding on to the old "worn-out" truths; but the feeling grows that the average missionary has a new outlook on life. *The China Medical Journal*, November, 1918, puts it excellently thus: "There is at present a great dearth of missionary physicians in China."

Even before the war... and this comparative decline may be accounted for in a variety of ways.

First, change in theological thought, especially the total rejection of those stern, eschatological beliefs which a generation ago impelled men to the mission field in the hope that at any rate they might be able to save a few brands from the burning. That is to say, the modern missionary seems to be a more open-minded man, one less bigoted as regards his general outlook on life, except possibly towards the old-fashioned ideas, as illustrated by the following which occurs in a letter of protest against a review of "Christ in all the Scriptures," which appeared in a leading Chinese Missionary Magazine, *The Chinese Recorder*. The writer of the letter says, "Miss Hodgkin (the author) believes that Christ is revealed in the Scriptures, in type and prophecy and story; to say that this is strange and fantastic writing is absurd."

There is a type of mind which presents the curious anomaly that it is excessively broad in one direction and excessively narrow in another. Brethren of this type front heathen literature with a wide tolerance and see admirations of the Messiah in Buddhist and kindred writings, but they approach the Scriptures of the Old Testament in a highly critical spirit, and can find no type of Christ in, say, a book such as *Ruth*.

Again, listening to an American missionary in Tokyo preaching one Sunday, I was astounded to hear something like the following: "My friends, we all know the Bible is full of mistakes, but I want you to realize today that in spite of this it is quite good in parts—indeed the Book is a proverbial curate's egg! and you should not throw it altogether aside."

Personally, if I find one of my medical books is full of mistakes I relegate it to the lumber room, and this is what I would do with my Bible if I thought it had mistakes in it. But I must not be too hard on my American friends. I was handed an English Sunday School Syllabus with notes for the teacher on each lesson; again it was with a queer sinking feeling I read something like

this: "Children must understand that these stories in Genesis are not histories of actual persons, but beautiful allegories to illustrate great truths."

Our Lord believed in the existence of Noah and Abraham, but apparently his beliefs are proved to be incorrect, and the modern schoolboy is to be more accurately versed in the true meaning of the Old Testament than was our Lord. Frankly, I feel bewildered.

The following culled from *Milwaukee Review* again excites comment: "Jesus Christ is not in conflict with any truth in the modern field of thought. Let us have courage to believe this and act upon it in all our teaching and preaching to the people of China. Let us rejoice in every new discovery in the field of science, however much have it may occasion to certain religious theories we may have held." We must produce Christ-ians who have a faith built on sure intellectual foundations, etc.

I take it, not so much from the words of the article as from those words plus my own experience of the methods of certain American missionaries, that their idea is that the heathen should as once be handed all the "Latest findings of Science" (?!); in fact, every half-baked German higher critical "Theory" (in many cases already refuted as utter drivel, without even a shadow of proof) is to be presented to the poor ignorant heathen.

I have often wondered why Higher Critical Theories are always "Scientific," and can only surmise that it has some connection with the fact that the Devil is the most scientific liar in existence.

Again, I never knew that the religion of Christ was built on "intellectual" assent. I was always taught that the heart had more to do with it than the intellect. I don't blame the poor heathen or the educated Japanese for refusing to accept Christianity when its missionaries spend their time pointing out the "mistakes" of the Bible, more especially when these same Higher Critics carefully suppress any book which offers an explanation of these so-called mistakes, and upsets their theories. And yet one must not be too hard on missionaries who so act, for have they not learned these methods from their revered Theological professors in the home land?

It is natural that these opinions are more widely held by educational missionaries, as they have on the average a better (?!), education than the average Evangelistic missionary. Again, we find it is natural that Educational missions should appeal more than purely Evangelistic work, for the "results" of educational work are more showy and give themselves to statistics better than the simple preaching of the Gospel. And so we have a vicious circle: higher critical views are more widely read among educational workers; educational workers are more appreciated owing to the more immediate results they give, thus tending to a gradual increase of that work which some think is poisoned in the Theological schools at home, whether that be America or England. *Parit passim* we have a corresponding tendency to starve the purely Evangelistic work.

The evident tendency of the higher critical teaching is to produce a "liberally" minded man who smokes, drinks, plays cards, attends the theatre, etc. Indeed theatricals now form a large part of the education in some mission schools. Some photographs appeared in the *Chinese Recorder* of Chinese girl students dressed as men, and vice versa, at a prize-giving performance. A scandalized missionary wrote protesting, showing that there are a few narrow-minded Puritans in the mission field still, but I fear their number is growing less as the New Theology men replace the old school.

Another feature of the modern missionary is his contempt for the command, "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath Day." The fourth commandment, as has been pointed out merely says, "Remember," the old law of the Sabbath Day. Even if the other nine commandments were to be treated with contempt as "Mosaic," it would be still apart as one given to mankind generally, not to the Jews alone. But now we see Sunday regarded as a day for amusement and recreation rather than as a "Holy" day for "re-creation" in the presence of God. Again, if a man plays tennis, etc., on Sunday, he soon finds urgent work it is essential to do on Sunday, rather than play games, and so the day becomes little better than any other day. Indeed, I have heard the specious argument that a Christian should regard every day as a Sunday and Holy day. It sounds all right, but it is contrary to God's commandment and, therefore, it must have its foundation in a doubtful source. "Hath God said?" murmurs the Tempter, and then—"well, we know what follows."

Then, again, if all days are alike, "we can pray any day, and I have no time to go to church to-day," etc.; and then the churches are empty; the Christians are too holy to need to go, and the others don't want to, and good clergymen are sad as they preach to empty pews.

To sum up the modern missionary as he appears to my possibly biased view: He is a man (or woman) well versed in German theology, much of which he accepts as the latest findings of Science; he has leanings to the widely-held Roman doctrine of Purgatory, the Mohammedan doctrine of Salvation by death on the battlefield, and the Buddhist belief in Salvation by works. The logical outcome of holding such ideas is a more or less complete repudiation of the old-fashioned attitude towards the Bible, which is duly purged of its errors in the class-rooms, all passages repugnant to the above doctrines being regarded as forgeries or interpolations of a later date!

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D., ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT

STRENGTH.
No. 500 Pte. G. A. Hastings, "B" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, from October 30th, 1919.
No. 24 Pte. L. C. Robinson, Signalling Section, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated September 24th, 1919.

LEAVE.
Pte. F. W. Gibbins, "A" Co., is granted 12 months' leave from September 24th, 1919.

PARADES OF HONOUR.
A rehearsal parade of N.C.O.s and men detailed by O.C.s, will take place at Headquarters at 8 p.m., on Monday, 29th inst. Uniform, optional. Rifles, belts and bayonets to be carried.

The N.C.O.s and men detailed by O.C.s to form the Guard of Honour will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 9.15 a.m.
Dress: Helmet, tunic, shorts, puttees, black boots, belt, sidearms and rifle.

ALLOTMENT OF RIFLE RANGE.
King's Park Range is allotted to the 2nd Punjab Regiment from September 26th to October 25th, 1919, inclusive, from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, daily, Sundays excepted, subject to the requirements of this Corps.

DRESS.
Sam Browne belts will be taken into general wear by officers on and after October 1st, 1919.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

GUARD OF HONOUR.
A rehearsal parade of N.C.O.s and men detailed by O.C.s, will take place at Headquarters at 8 p.m., on Monday, 29th inst. Uniform, optional. Rifles, belts and bayonets to be carried.

The N.C.O.s and men detailed to form the Guard of Honour will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 9.15 a.m.
Dress: Helmet, tunic, shorts, puttees, black boots, belt, sidearms and rifle.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN R. HALL.

GUARD OF HONOUR.
A rehearsal parade of N.C.O.s and men detailed by O.C.s, will take place at Headquarters at 8 p.m., on Monday, 29th inst. Uniform, optional. Rifles, belts and bayonets to be carried.

The N.C.O.s and men detailed to form the Guard of Honour will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 9.15 a.m.
Dress: Helmet, tunic, shorts, puttees, black boots, belt, sidearms and rifle.

N.E.L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES.
Recruits will parade for D.E.L. instruction under R.E. Instructors at Belcher at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, October 1st. These classes are obligatory for all who have not passed for the "Proficient" (1/-) rating. Officer on duty: Capt. R. Hall.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION.

GUARD OF HONOUR.
A rehearsal parade of N.C.O.s and men detailed by O.C.s, will take place at Headquarters at 8 p.m., on Monday, 29th inst. Uniform, optional. Rifles, belts and bayonets to be carried.

The N.C.O.s and men detailed to form the Guard of Honour will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 9.15 a.m.

DRESS. Helmet, tunic, shorts, puttees, black boots, belt, sidearms and rifle.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire their Musket Course at the Peak Range or at King's Park Range in the early morning, are requested to send their names to the Adjutant not later than 30th inst.

"A" COMPANY.

Sunday, October 5th:—
8.30 a.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course. Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. O. BROWN.

PARADE—BATHING.
Launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, October 1st, at 5 p.m., and call at Kowloon 10 minutes later. This will be the last bathing parade for the season.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, September 26th, 1919.

If my reader will turn to the six laws with which I opened this paper, he will see how hopelessly they are now—as laws—in the view of the modern mind "Out-of-date."

The question which presents itself to me is—Will such missionaries carry on? or will missionary work cease when such people begin to review their position logically? If I held the opinions above set forth I should leave my station tomorrow for a more lucrative position.

To be a missionary is logical if you hold concerning "Jesus Christ of Nazareth," that "there is none other name whereby we must be saved." If this is not held, where is there an adequate missionary motive? I may be pessimistic, but I cannot see how the supply of missionaries can continue while the sources of supply (Theological Colleges) are poisoned.—*Pure educational work will, of course, remain while the salaries are adequate; but soul-winning will cease.—Bible League Quarterly.*

FEUD BETWEEN RICKSHA AND CHAIR COOLIES. TWO MEN IN HOSPITAL.

Arising out of a collision between a ricksha and a chair in Queen's Road West, at 2 a.m., on Thursday, the ricksha and chair coolies of the district engaged in a free fight, in which large wooden poles were used. Two coolies were seriously injured as to necessitate their removal to hospital by the Police, while several other combatants sustained broken heads.

Three of the ringleaders were arrested, yesterday, while another fight was in progress. One of them was armed with a wooden pole.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the armed man was charged with being in unlawful possession of a dangerous weapon.

Defendant stated that he found the pole lying on the tram-lines and thought it would be useful for carrying heavy articles. A constable met him and asked him to what use he intended to put it. He became afraid, threw the pole on the ground, and ran away, being followed by the constable who arrested him.

Inspector Macdonald stated that early yesterday morning there was another fight between the two factions. A number of chair coolies were going up Water Street when the ricksha coolies met them and attacked them with wooden poles. Chinese detectives, on duty in Connaught Road, heard a big commotion, and went to Water Street where they met defendant and another man attempting to escape. Both were carrying poles. Defendant threw down his pole, ran along Water Street, into Des Vœux Road, and up Centre Street, where he was arrested by a district watchman. There were two men in hospital, one of whom was alleged to have been attacked by defendant.

Mr. Lindell remanded the case for a week, fixing bail at \$100.

Two other Chinese, a ricksha coolie and a chair coolie, were charged with disorderly conduct.

One of the men stated that he had been attacked by a large number of people. He did not behave in a disorderly manner.

Inspector Macdonald: These are the two who started the fight. We want to stop this sort of thing. It is possible the Police will have further trouble with these two factions.

Mr. Lindell remanded the case for a week.

YOUTH'S BAD RECORD.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese youth was charged with stealing an overcoat belonging to Mr. C. Lauritsen from the Dragon Garage.

Defendant, it was stated, picked up the coat and ran away, but was followed by an Indian constable and arrested.

Defendant stated that he had been falsely accused.

It was proved that defendant had two previous convictions against him, and Mr. Smith sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

A BOY'S FAIRY STORY.

A little Chinese boy cast longing eyes on some moon-cakes in a window at a restaurant. He had no money with which to buy one, when suddenly a purse containing 45 cents fell at his feet and he picked it up. That, at all events, is what he told Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy yesterday, when charged with snatching a purse.

Mr. Smith, however, was sceptical and sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour and ten strokes with a cane.

AN UNCLE'S DESIRE.

When Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, yesterday, sentenced a little boy to six weeks' hard labour for stealing a long coat belonging to his uncle, the latter became disgusted and said: "Only six weeks? Send him in for a longer time; he deserves it." He attended my school, stole my money and now he has stolen my coat. He is an ungrateful boy. The sentence is too light."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (R.).]

The following extract from the Special Police Reserve Ordinance of 1914 is published for the information of members desiring to resign. Notices of resignation should be forwarded through Unit Commanders:—
1914 Ordinance 27.

SECTION 8.—Any member may, except when actually enrolled as Special Constable under the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1888, or under section 16 of this Ordinance, quit the Reserve on complying with the following conditions:—

- Giving the Captain-Superintendent of Police three months' notice in writing of his intention;
- Delivering up in good order, fair wear and tear only excepted, all arms and ammunition, clothing and appointments, being public property issued to him; and
- Paying all money due or becoming due by him under this Ordinance either before or at the time or by reason of his quitting it.

Thereupon he shall be struck off the strength by the Captain-Superintendent of Police. Provided that the Governor shall have full power at all times to permit any member to quit the Reserve on complying with conditions (b) and (c) in this section.

AND:—
At the request of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government the Band will parade on September 26th, at 9.30 a.m. at Statue Pier to meet His Excellency the Governor on arrival.
September 26th, 1919.

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—By quoting parts only from my letter of September 24th, and omitting other parts, "Mr. Highbridge" has succeeded in clothing it with quite a different meaning from that intended to be conveyed.

(1) I did not suggest, or intend to suggest, that the Peace Treaty or any part of it was dishonourable or unjust. I submit, that, in the event of a treaty being found to be unjust, the violation of such a treaty might conceivably be an honourable act. This submission refers to the quotation from President Wilson's speech, and not to any opinions I may or may not hold regarding the Peace Treaty.

(2) I did not suggest that the statesmen of Britain and France were "stupid or villainous"—these are the words of "Mr. Highbridge," they are not mine.

Having, I hope, made clear these two points, I trust "Mr. Highbridge" will excuse me if I cannot accept his unsupported quotations as true facts where they clash with the opinions of others.

I have no doubt that what "Mr. Highbridge" says is true regarding the possession by Japan of "statesmen" who place Sino-Japanese friendship before political expediency, but up to the present it is not known here that these statesmen have been sufficiently powerful to swing the balance in Japan in favour of their high ideals.

As I understand it, the economic rights to which Mr. Highbridge alludes as being retained by Japan are not regarded as trivial by the Chinese or by the Republican Party in the American Senate. If Japan, after expending blood and treasure over the capture of the German-leased territory now hands this back to China, as promised, this act will be acclaimed on all sides as one of high magnanimity and far-sighted statesmanship. It, however, is accompanied by demands for compensation from China, as the newspaper reports would suggest, the effect of the act are thus entirely changed. Yours faithfully,

ALBERT WOODALL SMITH,
Hongkong, September 26th, 1919.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your Japanese correspondent in this morning's paper, like Japanese officials, takes care to cloud the issue. He says that Japan has promised to restore Shantung with full sovereignty to China after saying that Japan has just acquired German rights. But Germany never owned, nor had sovereign rights in, Shantung Province. What Germany got as a concession for the murder of her two missionaries was the harbour of Tsingtau, and an area of 300 square miles behind generally called Kiaochow after a village on the border. Further, Germany had a railway through the province and certain mining concessions, but these involved no sort of sovereign rights over the people. Shantung, it cannot be too frequently repeated, is a province of thirty-seven million inhabitants with a rich soil and subsoil, and has always formed an integral part of China. For Japan, therefore, to talk of returning Shantung, while she retains the harbour, docks, railway and mining concessions that Germany had, is to say that she will return something to which she never had a shadow of a claim. Yet at the present time there are stated to be thirty thousand Japanese in the province, and it is calculated they are settling in Shantung at the rate of ten families a day. Before the war there were three hundred Japanese. The whole railway-line from Tsingtau to Tsinanfu is over-run with gendarmes—really soldiers, while in Tsinanfu, the capital, there is a very large Japanese gendarmerie, with wireless installation. The Chinese complain of the infringement of their rights—the forced sale of their land at figure far below the market-price, of obnoxious tolls levied by these gendarmes to cross the railway-line, which in some cases cuts their lands in two. It is said that Japanese have established law-courts, while they have also permitted the demoralisation of the province especially by the sale of morphine, etc.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.,
Hongkong, September 26th, 1919.SERVICE PENSIONS AND THE
HIGH DOLLAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to "Pensioner's" letter of the September 24th, re Service Pensions and the high dollar, I should like to point out that I was in communication with the Command Paymaster as far back as January, 1918, on the subject of being allowed to draw my pension at the privileged service rate of exchange, having previously drawn my pension at the same rate as the soldier, but was informed that the question of paying pensions under the new scheme was referred to War Office and the reply received was in the negative.

My pension in January, 1910, was \$150.65; the amount I shall receive in October next is under \$43, much less than half. They say an old soldier has always a grouse coming. When you compare the amounts above can you wonder at it?—Yours faithfully,

ANOTHER PENSIONER,
Hongkong, September 26th, 1919.THE HON. MR. LAU CHU-PAK'S
RECENT SPEECH.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I be permitted to make certain remarks and suggestions on behalf of the Chinese students who have returned from abroad and have been the subject of such a fierce attack by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak in his speech delivered at Government House last Monday?

I am one of such students who, by reason of having gone abroad to study at a "mature age," have been characterised in the above speech as having proved "not to be of much use."

Speaking for myself and others in the same category, I beg to state that, in spite of the epithet used by the hon. gentleman, we are all busily engaged in useful occupations and would not have wasted our time writing to the Press had it not been for the fact that the time has come to speak and that, in view of the statements of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, silence can no longer be maintained.

Speech after speech has been made by the hon. gentleman on our alleged shortcomings. Incompetency and uselessness are epithets which have constantly been applied to us. In the struggle for existence, the fittest alone will survive. This, well, is the law of nature. But why all this hypocritical cant about our worthlessness? Why, simply because we as returned students have in the eyes of our own countrymen a kind of prestige which the hon. gentleman does not possess, and upon which he is trying his utmost to put the lowest estimate.

Let me make it clear at once, that I have not the slightest intention of vindicating those so-called returned students who have gone to Europe or elsewhere for the mere purpose of enjoying themselves. There are good and bad in every trade and profession, but I say that never-do-wells among returned students are the exception rather than the rule.

With regard to the remarks made by Mr. Lau that "those who were sent abroad at a tender age came back with habits, tempers and manners entirely foreign," and treating their own kith and kin with a patronising air, it is with contempt, as if the latter were their inferiors. Here we have the picture of a conceited young man who shows no regard for the feelings of those dearest to him, who is ungrateful to those to whom gratitude is due, and who, if he treats his relations with contempt, naturally behaves towards his friends and neighbours with something akin to hatred. I do not know how many of such grotesque young men have come into contact with the hon. gentleman, but I am certain that they did not acquire these disgraceful manners in the school-rooms or on the playgrounds of the countries to which they were sent. I am rather inclined to think that such youths only exist in Mr. Lau's imagination, or, if they do exist in fact, they do not exist in such numbers as the hon. gentleman would lead us to believe. I do not wish to mention names, but in this connection I should like to draw attention to the name of the gentleman whose memoir is sacred to us returned students; I refer to the late Sir Kai Ho Kai, who left for England when he was little more than a baby. I am sure his manners and habits were almost beyond reproach. I say that, thanks to the influence of foreign education, the majority of students who left home when they were quite young are more like this pioneer student than the hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

With regard to Mr. Lau's remarks that those "who were sent abroad at a more mature age failed to learn the foreign languages so competently as the younger ones, and incompetency in language was unavoidably followed by incompetency in knowledge," I confess I am unable to successfully appreciate the meaning of these words. Does the hon. gentleman mean, for instance, that students with a law degree failed to understand the contents of a book of law, or that qualified engineers did not know enough of a foreign language to enable them to read engineering works written in such language, or that qualified doctors found themselves so weak in such language that they could not understand a medical treatise, or that those who have acquired a degree in divinity are at a loss to comprehend any religious work on the Scriptures?

Mr. Lau seems to think that the primary object of education in a foreign country is to become a linguist. Without admitting the truth of the allegation that students who went abroad at a mature age were not proficient in the language of the country to which they were sent, I say that among the most important, if not the most important, of the benefits derived from a prolonged stay in a foreign country is the fact that a student is imbued with ideas which unfortunately do not prevail in China. I refer to the atmosphere of justice and fair-play which is peculiar to democratic

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE AND THE
LEAGUE.

Our sporting correspondent "Permain" writes:—Two letters have appeared in your columns recently endeavouring to refute certain statements which I have made, and it is therefore needful that I should reply to them.

Mr. de Sousa writes from Kowloon denying that the Club de Recreo team is the second string of St. Joseph's College team, or that it has anything whatever to do with that team. He adds that the team does not contain any man who played for the College last season. Perhaps it might be as well to point out to Mr. de Sousa that I did not say that the Club de Recreo team is the second string of St. Joseph's College team, but that it is practically a second string because it is composed almost wholly of St. Joseph's College pupils, the inference being that they would be playing for the College if they were not selected for a team made up of College boys. Now that St. Joseph's College itself has entered a team in the Second Division, Mr. de Sousa will not be anxious to deny that, at the time he wrote, his Club team was practically a second team of the College. Mr. de Sousa further states that the Club de Recreo team does not contain any of those who played for St. Joseph's College last season. Mr. de Sousa himself was the College goalkeeper till he was replaced. After several matches, by another man. The point is that I said the Club de Recreo's team was composed mostly of those who were on the reserve-list of the College last season.

If "A Lover of Sports" had given us a better clue to his identity I might have been able to admit that he knows more about St. Joseph's College than I do. As matters stand, I am not prepared to accept his denial that someone very much interested in the St. Joseph's College team made a very eloquent effort to induce A. Van Langenberg, of the Kowloon eleven, to play for the College in the coming season. Knowing what I do of the methods by which those interested in St. Joseph's football made up their team last year, and are endeavouring to make it up this year, I quite believe that a person connected with the games' section of St. Joseph's College not only tried to persuade Van Langenberg into the College team, but, when his powers of persuasion failed, went to the lad's mother, and asked her to use her influence with her son to help the College this year. These statements I have every reason to credit, and can only accept denials from those who show themselves to be connected with the College and its football.

Meanwhile, I must congratulate St. Joseph's College upon having taken the plunge and joined the First Division. They are a plucky lot, and I am sure that all football enthusiasts will join in wishing them success in the coming season.

Peoples like the British and the Americans, where the teaching of every citizen consists in living honourably, hurting nobody, and giving everyone his due, where every citizen has freedom of action and freedom of speech so long as the law is not infringed, where a man of a higher social plane does not consider himself above his fellow-citizens, and where a man by mere energy, conscientiousness and force of character may aspire to the highest position in the State.

Does the hon. gentleman know that the man who can be of the greatest service to the State is not he who is well-versed in languages and can make the finest speech on a platform, or even the greatest scientist of the age or the greatest expert in any trade or profession, but he who possesses the greatest amount of common sense and tact, who does not deal in favours or prejudices, and, above all, who can rate things and men at their true value? The student who has travelled, and who has read, pondered and reflected, will have the opportunity of becoming such a well-balanced man as I have described, and those who education is confined to the limits of China, or even Hongkong, can have no such opportunity.

With regard to Mr. Lau's remark that "those who were sent abroad at a more mature age do not prove to be of much use," and according to Mr. Lau, he it remembered, there is no exception to this rule—I need only mention the names of a few gentlemen to prove the absurdity of the statement. I refer to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Canton; and Drs. C. T. Wang and Wellington Koo, the Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference, none of whom left for America for their education till they were grown up.

Comparisons are odious, but I should like on the question of usefulness or otherwise to place these gentlemen against the most enlightened of my compatriots who have not gone abroad. Enclosing my card, I remain, yours faithfully,

"MATURE AGE."

Hongkong, September 26th, 1919.

THE CHING E ISLAND
ARMED ROBBERY.

ALLEGED ROBBERIES IN THE DOCK.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the hearing of the case was commenced in which five Chinese are charged with being concerned in an armed robbery at Ching E Island. One man is further charged with returning from banishment, while another, for whom Mr. C. H. Lyson is appearing, is charged with receiving a silver bauble well knowing it to have been stolen.

The case for the prosecution is that on August 29th, about 30 men, armed with revolvers and swords, entered various houses in the village and, threatening the inmates with death if they raised an alarm, stole a large quantity of jewellery and money. One of the villagers managed to raise an alarm, and Sergeant J. Macdonald, with a posse of police, hastened to the scene only to discover that the robbers had fled. A villager, however, hid chased one robber, and despite several shots from a revolver, managed to arrest the man. This man gave information which led to the discovery of two others, while a boatman who rowed the robbers to the village and took them away after the robbery. Also furnished valuable information. The boatman, it was stated, thought the robbers were merely travellers. They promised to pay him \$2.50, but when they landed on the island, instead of paying him one of the men produced a revolver and forced him to accompany them. Fortunately, none of the villagers was injured by the robbers.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case for a week.

THE TAI O MURDER.

PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR
TRIAL.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese were charged, on remand, with committing a double murder at Tai O on August 27th.

Mr. Leo Longinotto conducted the prosecution, and Mr. C. F. Mason, M.C., appeared for one of the defendants.

A Chinese stated that the two defendants visited his mother and informed her that they wished to engage her boat for a trip to a steamer. The offer was accepted, and witness and his sister accompanied their mother. The two defendants assisted in rowing, and suddenly witness saw his mother and sister being thrown overboard. He screamed out in fear, and the defendants then threw him overboard. He managed to swim ashore and inform his relatives, who subsequently reported the outrage to the Police.

After evidence of arrest had been given, Mr. Mason said he would reserve his client's defence. The other man denied the charge.

Mr. Lindsell committed both defendants for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

AMENDED AMMUNITION

ORDINANCE.

FIRST CASE HEARD.

The first case under the amended Arms and Ammunition Ordinance was heard at the Magistracy, yesterday, when a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and ammunition and was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell and Mr. N. L. Smith tried the case.

Defendant, I was formerly a soldier in the Chinese army. I brought the revolver with me to Hongkong; I did not know the laws of the Colony. I intended selling the revolver for \$3 or \$4 and using the money to start a hawk's trade.

Mr. Lindsell: But the revolver was fully loaded!—Defendant: Yes.

Why did you load it?—It has been loaded for a long time. It is a rusty revolver.

Sergeant Murphy: It is in perfect working order. The Police have no evidence that the man is a criminal. At about 6 a.m. on Thursday morning, acting on information, the Police visited No. 238, Shanghai Street, where we found defendant and two other men sleeping in a bed in the passage. We watched the premises, and found a basket which was locked. Defendant produced the key, and, on opening the box, we found the revolver. He told us that the revolver belonged to another man. As the result of subsequent enquiries we discovered that the three men had lived in the Colony for some time and that the same revolver was used by each for unlawful purposes. The three men were removed to the Police-station and kept in separate cells. They made statements, and a few hours later were put together, by mistake, in one cell, with the result that the men could not be identified and their statements are useless. Defendant now accepts all the responsibility.

Mr. Lindsell: Two years' hard labour.

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— SPECIAL PRICES —

MELCATO (Chocolate Nougat)	in 1 lb. tins	1.20 per tin
KING GEORGE	"	1.20
"	"	65
IMPERIAL	"	1.20
"	"	65
TROPICAL (Hermetically Sealed)	"	1.00
CHOCOLATE BISCUITS (Bournville Mixture)	"	90
CHOCOLATE JORDAN ALMONDS	"	1.10
"	"	60
CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS in Packets	"	30 per pkt.
DAILY MILK NEAPOLITANS	"	20
MILK CHOCOLATE	"	20

These Chocolates have just Arrived and owing to the High Exchange we are able to make Special Prices.

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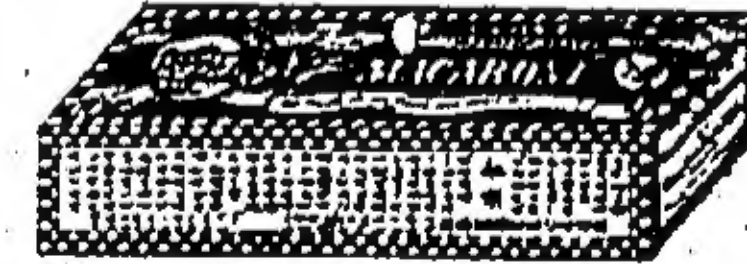
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR
LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on DECEMBER 8th, 1919. Entry Forms can be obtained on application to the Registrar, and must be returned to him duly filled in together with the fee \$10 (Hongkong Currency) on or before OCTOBER 15th, 1919.

N. TRESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.
Hongkong, September 26th, 1919. [1304]

KOWLOON-CANTON
RAILWAY.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS will run as follows commencing SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, and until further notice.

ON SATURDAYS.

From Kowloon ... 12.01 P.M.
Shum Chun ... 5.04

ON SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

From Kowloon ... 11.33 A.M.
Shum Chun ... 5.04 P.M.

By Order,
ROBERT BAKER,
Manager.

Kowloon, September 26th, 1919. [1302]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 3931.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from

The Concerned

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), September 27th, 1919, at 1.30 P.M.,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chair, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Buggy Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheet, Crochery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinets, Oak Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chair, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards and a long list of Sundries. Catalogue will be issued. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, September 24th 1919. [148]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 3931.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from

The Concerned

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Also

1. Scott's Code, SHIPOWNERS' CODE BOOK.

2. Whitelaw's Code Book.

3. A.B.C. Code Book.

4. Chinese Dictionary, latest Edition.

5. 700 sets of Nov. in History etc.

6. 50 cases Laundry Soap.

7. 50 American Soda Biscuits.

8. 50 Five Year Old Red Port.

9. 50 Rose's Unsweetened Lime Juice.

10. 60 Blankets.

Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, September 27th, 1919.

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[1300]

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G. MOUNSIEUX.

18, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

NOTIFICATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

invites immediate applications for the posts of part-time Lecturerships in the following subjects:

Applied Mechanics (Lectures and Laboratory).

Geometrical Drawing.

Strength of Materials.

Iron and Steel.

Machines.

Structures.

Drawing Office Work (Machines & Structures).

Duties will commence on SEPTEMBER 29th, 1919.

Full particulars can be obtained from the DEAN of the Faculty of Engineering. [1292]

G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and

after OCTOBER 1st, 1919, RICKS Road, Stands will be at the following places—

1. University.

2. Junction of Bonham Road and Centre Street.

3. Nettersole Hospital.

4. Junction of Caine Road and Old Bailey.

5. At top of Glenvale.

CAPT. SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Hongkong, September 26th, 1919. [1301]

G. R. NOTICE.

ALL Persons, with the exception of

persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASS-PORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

D. C. WOLFE,

Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [140]

NOTICE.

OUR Interest and responsibility in the

Business hitherto carried on by us under the name and style of W. R. LOXLEY & CO., at HONGKONG, CANTON and LONDON, Merchants, ceased on the 1st April, 1919.

The said business as from that date has been acquired by J. A. RUSSELL & CO., 21, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.

JOHN ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, DONALD OSCAR RUSSELL, ROBERT OSCAR RUSSELL.

Hongkong, September 24th, 1919. [1297]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE acquired the Business

hitherto carried on by Messrs. W. R. LOXLEY & CO., at HONGKONG, CANTON and LONDON, and shall continue to trade under the same firm name and style.

The Business having been taken over as a going concern as on the 1st April, 1919, the proper liabilities of the firm as on that date and those contracted since in carrying on the business are assumed by ourselves.

JOHN ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, DONALD OSCAR RUSSELL, ROBERT OSCAR RUSSELL.

Hongkong, September 24th, 1919. [1297]

S.S. "WAR PUFFIN"

THE Undersigned invite Tenders, in

writing, for the purchase of this vessel which is at Longstone Reef, near the mouth of the Moulmein River, Amherst—Burma. The vessel is in a favourable position for ship breaking operations. A copy of the Surveyor's report can be seen at the office of, and full particulars and terms obtained from—

GILMAN & CO., LTD.,

Lloyd's Agents. [1293]

BRANGWAN CLARK & CO.,
LIMITED.

Milton House, and "India House," 8/9, Chiswell St., Manchester.

London, E.C.

Eastern Merchants & Agents.

— Import & Export.

Shipments of PRODUCE advanced against CONSIGNMENTS realized to best advantage.

C.I.F. offers invited.

Samples reported on and valued free of charge.

Market Reports issued.

We handle: METALS, BRISTOLS, LARD, TALLOW, OILS and OIL SEEDS, CASIA, LIGNEA, PEANUTS, RICE and RICE BRAN, EGGS and EGG PRODUCTS.

INDENTS carefully executed.

Export Buyers in all departments.

Our representative WILL BE IN HONGKONG about October 3rd.

Letters addressed "B. H. H. Eastern," c/o the Office of this paper will reach him. [1223]

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at Noon TO-DAY (SATURDAY), SEPTEMBER 27th, 1919.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from September 19th to 27th, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 11th, 1919. [1238]

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office St. George's Building, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from September 23rd to September 30th, 1919, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1236]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the above SOCIETY will be held in the City Hall, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing Officers-bearers for the ensuing year, etc.

P. TOD,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [1238]

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY

ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 11th day of October, 1919, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 1st to 11th, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [1232]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 10th day of October, 1919, at Noon, when the following resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 24th day of September, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairmen thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated the 26th day of September, 1919, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board,
G. RAPP,
Secretary.

[1303]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
COMPANY (1919), LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to

SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1919, until TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1232]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 1st, to 6th, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be had at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on and after the 7th October, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [1281]

ICHTHEMIC GUANO,

a really good manure for

FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES

of all kinds,

at 75 cents per packet.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Flower and Vegetable Seeds,

Toys, Postage Stamps, Post Cards, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620. [172]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S
WHITE
LABEL
FINEST SCOTCH
WHISKY

OF
GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 318

MARRIAGE.

PERRY—BATMAN. At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on September 22nd, by the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, ARTHUR VIVIAN, second son of Mr. Arthur Perry, of Dartford, Kent, to Doris, youngest daughter of Mr. John Bateman, of Bramhall, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

SAMSON. At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, ANNA MATHILDA SAMSON, aged 75, the beloved mother of Alexander Ernest and Minnie Samson, GARDEN—At Blagoveshchensk, Manchuria, H. G. GARDEN, of the Marine Department, Chinese Maritime Customs, aged 44 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 27TH 1919.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE
SHANTUNG QUESTION.

One of our correspondents invites a further expression of opinion from us upon the Shantung Question. As we have repeatedly discussed this subject in our columns recently and dealt with all the facts which have been brought to light from time to time, we conclude that he desires us to address ourselves particularly to President Wilson's defence of his own action in countenancing Japan's claims. We have some hesitation in doing this because although we profess to know something of our own fellow-countrymen and their politics we cannot pretend to the same degree of knowledge in regard to Americans and their politics. There is, however, one characteristic common to party politics in all countries and that is the readiness of the Opposition to advance their own interests by discrediting the Government in the eyes of the electors by attacking any part of their policy, domestic or foreign—that offers a target for adverse criticism. In self-defence the Government are often under the necessity of indulging in a little hyperbole, especially

ally when elections are not far distant, as is the case in the United States. This, we think, gives the key to some of President Wilson's rather remarkable utterances lately. We agree with our correspondent that the statement that "the only way by which the case of Shantung could be bettered was to go to war against Britain, France and Japan" does not sound like ordinary common-sense and still less like an expression of the high intellect we know the speaker to possess. It is true that under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance each of the two contracting parties agrees to assist the other in the event of being involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action on the part of any other Power or Powers. There is, however, a proviso that either party shall be exempt from this obligation if it has concluded a comprehensive Arbitration Treaty with the third party. Certainly the people of Great Britain would be very unlikely to take up arms against any nation—least of all America—in order to perpetuate anything which they regarded as an injustice. While, therefore, we incline to the view that President Wilson was drawing upon his imagination when he presented the situation to his audience, we think, at the same time, that to ask him to say whether he regards the Shantung settlement as just or unjust is expecting rather too much of human nature. We have no doubt that in assenting to the settlement he had to compromise with his principles and that he made the sacrifice in order to further other and greater ends. In short, we choose the lesser of two evils. If every delegate to the Conference of the Allies had insisted upon the complete acceptance of his own views nothing would have been accomplished. It must always be remembered that there are at least two sides to every case, and it is not always a simple matter to say which of them has a preponderance. Let alone a monopoly of right Japan's contention is that she took Tsingtao from Germany and inherits Germany's rights with the consent of China. It cannot, of course, be pretended that China gave her consent voluntarily, but if every Treaty which is exacted by force is to be abrogated Germany can plead that as an excuse for evading the obligations into which she has entered. The Treaties of Brest Litovsk and Bucharest, which were annulled, do not furnish an exact parallel to the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915 because in those cases Germany and her victims only were involved. Germany was compelled to renounce the rights of which she had robbed them, and she has been obliged to do the same in regard to Shantung. Japan, however, argues that as she was the direct instrument employed for this latter purpose she is entitled to the reversion of German interests and that China is not prejudiced thereby. It is probable that this is her explanation of the Marquis OKUMA's statement, while Premier in 1914, that "Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or other people of anything which they now possess." The official assurance that Japan was holding Tsingtao with a view to its "eventual" restoration to China is equally susceptible of an elastic interpretation. On the other side, of course, it may be pointed out that the state of war between China and Germany abrogated all treaties and that, like the German concessions at Hankow and Tientsin, Tsingtao should have reverted to China. If it be said that when the fate of Tsingtao was settled China was not one of the Allies, the answer is that this was solely the fault of Japan, who opposed China's entry into the arena on two occasions; China ultimately declared war in August, 1917, and if, as seems certain, a secret treaty was arranged that year between Great Britain and France, on the one side, and Japan, on the other, agreeing to support Japan's claims to Tsingtao it would be instructive to know the date on which it was signed. If value has been received it would not be honourable to repudiate the engagement now. While, however, Japan's legal position may be unassailable there remains the moral aspect of the matter to be considered. One ally ought not to seek to profit at the expense of another and so to strain the meaning of language as to demand compensation for doing that which she was generally understood to be willing to do unconditionally.

An "Old Chefoo Roy," Dr. Andrew Clark, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Five cases (4 deaths) of gastro-enteritis and one case (1 death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Thursday.

The opening dinner-dance will be held at Wiseman's Cafe to-night; no one will be allowed in the dancing-room, whether dancing or not, without a dance ticket.

The Hongkong University Union is giving a valdictory dinner to Sir Charles Elliot in the Great Hall of the University on October 1st, at 8 p.m.

Miss Rose Blenheim Jupp, who is to be married to Mr. R. O. Hutchison, of the Imports and Exports Offices, arrived in Hongkong, yesterday, by the *Empress of Asia*.

The following Hongkong residents arrived by the *Empress of Asia*, which arrived in Harbour at 3 p.m. yesterday:—Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Harrington, Mrs. A. Ritchie, and Mr. R. A. Nicholson.

CANTON NEWS.

STUDENTS IN TROUBLE. September 26th.

The arrest of the Chinese students on a charge of having tried to prevent the importation of Japanese goods has caused great feeling among the people against the Police.

Eleven students were arrested; three of them are out on bail, and the remainder have been handed over to the Tuchun for punishment. They were arrested at the request of those big Companies who deal largely in Japanese goods, as it was alleged that the students had published leaflets asking the people not to deal with those Companies.

There was a demonstration by over 1,000 students in front of the residence of the Superintendent of Police, who was in danger of being attacked, but the demonstration was dispersed by the Police in the nick of time.

Another message says that the students were released to-day at the request of certain leaders.

FIGHTING IN HUNAN.

It is reported that the Northern leader, Ng Pui-fu, of Hunan, has commenced an attack on the Tuchun of Hunan, Cheong Ying-yew. Fighting has been in progress since the 22nd instant. The authorities have telegraphed to Hunan requesting confirmation of the report.

A message from another source states that the disagreement between Ng Pui-fu and Cheong King-yew was caused by a dispute over certain military expenditure.

The Tuchun has declared martial law in Eastern Hunan, and has been watching the movements of Ng for some time.

TAX ON WOLFRAM ORE.

ANOTHER LABOUR CRISIS: RAILWAYMEN'S ULTIMATUM TO THE GOVERNMENT:

UNANIMOUS DECISION TO STRIKE.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN AMERICAN CITIES.

HOW BRITAIN CLEARED THE SEAS OF
MINES.

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISM CRUMBLING.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE THREATENED.

GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME OF
STANDARDISING WAGES.

LONDON, September 24th.

The reassuring statements which appeared in this morning's newspapers regarding the railway situation did not prepare the public for today's Railwaymen's ultimatum to the Government.

The dispute centres round the Government's proposed scheme of standardising wages, under which, according to the Railwaymen's Executive, some grades of railwaymen will suffer a reduction up to 14s. weekly.

THE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER REFUSED.

The National Union of Railwaymen, today, refused the Government's offer and informed the Ministry of Transport that in the event of a further offer not being received before noon on Thursday, it would call a strike.

There have been prolonged negotiations on the subject of standardisation, which is unanimously difficult, owing to the fact that there are 128 grades of different wages.

THE INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Thomas declares that the Government has agreed that standardisation should be upward, and the settlement with the locomotive men incorporates this, but the proposals for the other grades do not. Apparently, the offer referred to above means the Government's standardisation proposals.

Sir Eric Geddes had a conference, this afternoon, with the Premier, at Downing Street.

EXECUTIVE'S ACTION QUITE UNJUSTIFIED.

Shortly after the publication of the ultimatum, the Government issued a reply that the action of the Railwaymen's Executive in delivering an ultimatum on the very day on which the powers of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Ministry of Transport appears quite unjustified.

SALARY INCREASES INVOLVE £24,000,000 ANNUALLY.

The advance in wages applies to the whole Railway staff, and will involve the Companies in the estimated additional permanent expenditure of over £24,000,000 annually, compared with pre-war costs, and this does not include any portion of the war wage, which might be continued under the Agreement of last March.

If the Companies are worked on a commercial basis, this increase can only be met by very substantial increases in goods and passenger rates.

OTHER GENEROUS CONCESSIONS MADE.

It is estimated that the other concessions already granted will cost another £30,000,000 annually, making £54,000,000 permanent annual increase on the pre-war pay bill of £24,000,000.

The passenger rates have already been advanced 50 per cent. in the case of ordinary bookings, and this might have to be extended to all passenger fares.

GOODS RATES WILL HAVE TO BE INCREASED.

It is certain that in order to meet the increased pay, the goods rates will have to be substantially advanced, probably by over 50 per cent. Such an increase must naturally be borne by the community and the country's export trade.

The Government's statement concludes by pointing out that under the existing agreement between the Government and the National Union of Railwaymen no man can be worse off than the Government is today, and will be till the end of December.

AN ULTIMATUM TO THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, September 24th.
1.5 p.m.

Mr. J. H. Thomas announces that an ultimatum has been presented to the Government on the railway crisis. The ultimatum will expire at noon to-morrow.

UNANIMOUS DECISION FOR A STRIKE.

LONDON, September 24th.
6.45 p.m.

In spite of the Government statement, Mr. Thomas announces that, to-night, the National Union of Railwaymen unanimously decided on a strike as from noon on September 26th, unless a new offer is received from the Government.

THE OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL.

LONDON, September 24th.
9.40 p.m.

The Cabinet sat for nearly three hours this afternoon, and discussed the railway position for over an hour.

After the Cabinet meeting, the Government communicated with the National Union of Railwaymen, pointing out that a misunderstanding apparently existed in regard to the continuance of the war wage.

Sir W. Marwood, representing the Ministry of Transport, stated that this communication will provide the basis for re-opening negotiations if the Union Executive is willing. The outlook is therefore more hopeful.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE WARNING BY MR. J. H. THOMAS.

LONDON, September 24th.

Labour correspondents consider that the warning by Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., against railway trouble, should not be taken too seriously. They point out that the already protracted negotiations with the Railway Executive have still two months to run, and, with Government help, it is practically certain that a settlement will be reached.

Mr. Thomas's warning is regarded as addressed particularly to the Labour Extremists who are trying to force a strike.

Mr. G. Bromley, the secretary of the Locomotive Engineers, said, yesterday evening, that he was not aware of any crisis.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICAN STEEL STRIKE.

UGLY RIOTING IN SEVERAL
TOWNS.

NEW YORK, September 24th.

Ugly rioting took place at Newcastle, Pittsburg, Buffalo and elsewhere last evening owing to the steel workers' strike. There were a considerable number of casualties.

The Police there have been reinforced, and New York State troops are being sent to Buffalo to preserve order at the Lackawanna plant.

The first agreement between the employers and the strikers, occurred at Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

It is still impossible to ascertain the full scope of the strike. Undoubtedly, Labour has gained ground in the Western centres, but it is stated that the strikers have made little headway in the Eastern sections.

THE I.W.W.

WASHINGTON, September 24th.

The Senate Labour Committee, has decided to investigate the charges that the I.W.W. propaganda is concerned in the strike.

FRANCE'S EVER-PRESENT DANGER.

AMERICA IN THE TRIPLE
ALLIANCE.

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says:—
A favourable impression has been created in Paris circles by the announcement that the American Senate committee has submitted a unanimous report on the Franco-American Treaty, the United States agreeing to come to the defence of France in case of another menace from German aggression.

ITALY AND JUGO-SLAVIA.

A RAID INTO TROGIL.

BELGRADE, September 24th.

An official statement from Spalato, dated September 23rd, states that an Italian detachment, with armoured cars, has crossed the line of demarcation and entered Trogil, in spite of resistance by a few Jugo-Slav soldiers. Serbian troops have gone to meet the Italians.

Two American warships have left Spalato for Trogil.

It is stated that the Italian Admiral, Admiral Millo, has informed the American Commander that the detachment consisted of marines.

THE COMING FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says:—
A National Convention of the Radical and Radical Socialist Parties has agreed on a programme for the coming elections, the main point being the maintenance of a Parliamentary Republic, equality of all children in the matter of education and maintenance, equitable collaboration between Capital and Labour, and the reduction of military service.

No adherents of the new Democratic Party or of the United Socialists are to figure on the same list with the candidates of the Radical Party.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

LIGHT CRUISER "DESPATCH"
LAUNCHED.

LONDON, September 24th.

The light cruiser "Despatch," which got jammed on the ways when she was first launched on September 11th, has been successfully launched.

AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

DISCUSSION OF REPUBLICAN
AMENDMENT POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, September 24th.

The Senate has adopted by 43 votes to 40 a motion by Senator Lodge postponing the consideration of the Republican amendment to the Peace Treaty until September 30th. The vote is considered as the first test of strength between the opposing Parties.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ARRIVAL AT VICTORIA, B.C.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
September 24th.

The Prince of Wales, travelling on a Canadian Railway steamer, was received by a flotilla of motor boats at the entrance of the harbour, to-day, amid huge cheering from the crowd on the pier.

THE DOMINIONS.

RIGHT TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE
LEAGUE.

PARIS, September 24th.

In the Chamber, in the course of the discussion on the Peace Treaty, M. Pichon upheld the right of the British Dominions to membership in the League of Nations. He declared that France had no colony comparable with the British Dominions, which raised nearly 3,000,000 men for the war.

FRENCH EXCHANGE.

MATTER RESTS WITH THE UNITED
STATES.

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says:—
French financiers express the opinion that the matter of foreign exchange rests with the United States and the attitude of American bankers, the real solution of the problem being the extension of long-term credits by American banking firms. The exact amount of credit should be approximately \$10,000,000,000.

M. CLEMENCEAU. LIKELY TO VISIT AMERICA.

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says:—
The topic of discussion in Paris is the report that the French Premier intends to accompany Marshal Foch on a visit to America. The suggestion is received with unanimous favour.

THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

BOLSHEVISTS BEING BEATEN
BACK.

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says:—
Reports received in Paris indicate that the forces of the Bolsheviks in Russia are being driven along the line of the advance of the Russian and Polish troops.

Important towns have fallen into the hands of anti-Bolshevik forces.

The advance of Polish troops in the neighbourhood of the Dnieper has caused panic to spread in the Bolshevik ranks. Admiral Kolchak continues to advance on all parts of his front.

EARLIER CABLES.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

LONDON, September 24th.

It is authoritatively announced that General Denikin has won about a quarter of European Russia, with a population of 30,000,000, from the Bolsheviks. He occupies the third, fourth, and fifth great cities in Russia. His armies number 300,000 to 400,000.

THE MINE CLEARANCE SERVICE.

HOW BRITAIN CLEARED THE
SEAS.

LONDON, September 24th.

The official announcement that the Mine Clearance Service will cease at the end of November gives little indication of the immense and dangerous labour involved in sweeping up the mine-fields in the neighbourhood of the British Isles within a year of the Armistice.

All that now remains is the removal of the remnants of the huge mine-field between the Shetlands and Norway and the remaining German mines off Heligoland Bight.

Although the entire clearance of all the mines laid is not claimed, sufficient routes for normal sea traffic are guaranteed.

The task involved a close search over 40,000 square miles. A large proportion of the areas had to be covered twice, and sometimes thrice.

A very large percentage of the work was allotted to Great Britain, hence the Mine Clearance Service was inaugurated.

LATER.

To the end of August, 19,000 British and German mines were accounted for in Home waters and 3,500 in the Mediterranean.

Of the 33,000 British mines laid in Southern waters, mostly early in the war, it was found that only a very small proportion remained.

The men worked in the finest spirit. Three mine-sweeping vessels were lost at Home and two in the Mediterranean during the progress of work. On the other hand, only six merchant vessels were lost through striking mines since November, 1918.

The work of clearing the waters allotted to Great Britain has now reached the stage when it is possible to fix a date for its termination, namely September 30th, for Home waters, and November 30th, for the Mediterranean. Other places abroad are already clear.

There will still be the same danger from drifting mines as long as large mine-fields exist in the German area.

MISHAP TO JAPANESE STEAMER.

"OTARU MARU NO. 3" ASHORE.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Lloyd's agent at Aden, telegraphing on September 21st, states that he has learnt from the Italian vice-Consul that the "Otaru Maru No. 3," which left Singapore for Marselles on August 2nd, has been ashore, badly damaged, since August 20th, at Rasalila in Northern Somali-land. She is in urgent need of assistance which the vice-Consul is at present unable to render.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Silver is quoted at 92½d. spot and 92½d. forward. The market is firm.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE
COMMERCIAL NEWS."]

KAN WANG-PANG TO ACT AS PREMIER.

SHANGHAI, September 26th.

An edict was issued on September 24th appointing Kan Wang-pang Acting Premier and approving the resignation of Kung San-cham. Kan Wang-pang was formerly President of the Military Board.

ONLY A TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

It is reported in official circles that Kan Wang-pang will only act as Premier for a short time, as the President intends to appoint Chow Shu-moo to the post.

THE NEW CABINET.

As soon as Kan Wang-pang was appointed Premier, the On Fook Club recommended several persons as suitable for appointment as Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the different Boards in the new Cabinet.

LUNG CHAI-KWONG'S SOLDIERS.

The Government has forwarded \$250,000 to General Lung Chai-kwong to pay the soldiers under his command.

DEPRECIATION IN BANK OF CHINA NOTES.

The value of the Bank of China notes have depreciated owing to the lack of ready money. A dollar note is only worth 58 cents at present.

ANOTHER LOAN FROM JAPAN.

Owing to the depressed state of China's finances, the Financial Board has made arrangements to borrow \$500,000 from a bank in Osaka. An agreement toward this end was made five days ago.

INTERNAL PEACE.

Wong Yip-tong, the chief Northern delegate, has telegraphed to the Peking Government to send to him all the documents in connection with the treaty between China and Japan, so as to enable him to open negotiations with the South.

BRITISH CHINA SQUADRON.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS.

The announcement that the British China Squadron is in future to consist of an imposing force, including a new armoured cruiser, four new light cruisers, eighteen destroyers, eleven submarines, and auxiliary craft, has aroused considerable interest in Japan, and the Press is not effusive in its welcome. (says the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Express).

The *Yokohama* observes that the striking increase of British naval strength is worthy of particular notice, because it gives an inkling of Britain's policy towards the Orient after the war.

The *Kokumin* says, with true Oriental politeness, that the new disposition of the British squadrons compels admiration, in that it leaves nothing to be desired for the protection of British interests throughout the world. It interprets the reinforcement of the China Squadron as a signal that great efforts are to be made to develop British trade, and expresses surprise at "the mercenary temper of the British." "Overseas trade must be backed by sea-power," concludes this organ, "and in this sense we are jealous of the new disposition of the British Navy."

A few hours after the information regarding the China Squadron had been made public, the Navy Office in Tokio intimated that the Japanese squadron detailed for service in Chinese waters would be composed of new vessels.

GALLANT MERCHANT SEAMEN.

The *Guild Gazette*—the journal of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild—contains a special "Victory" report on the work of the Merchant Service during the war. A preliminary note says: "Amidst the millions of men who have been killed, maimed, and even tortured, in the name of civilisation, the Merchant Service, a purely peaceful occupation, has given of its best; 14,681 gallant souls have laid down their lives in the cause of freedom and of right. Reckless of hazard, heedless of consequence, they have died that our Empire, as 'Mistress of the Seas,' should live. To their illustrious and immortal memory is this 'Victory Report' dedicated." The war honours won by the profession are as follows:—

Victoria Cross	6
Distinguished Service Order	80
Order of the British Empire	87
Distinguished Service Cross	410
Bars to Distinguished Service Cross	18
French awards	235
Mentioned in Despatches	270
Commended for Services	257
Other honours	1,515

A NATION GOING MAD.

GERMAN PUBLICIST ON AUGUST,
1914.

An expression of opinion in a leading article in the democratic *Welt am Montag*, signed by von Gerlach, editor of the journal, is worth recording, especially as it is widely read in Berlin. Von Gerlach writes:—

It is just five years since I returned to Germany. From the day on which the ultimatum was presented to Serbia until the outbreak of the war I was in France, England, or Belgium. I had found sadness, anxiety, and dismay everywhere, and in Belgium, besides all this, wild excitement over the German breach of neutrality, whereas in Germany I found not only a nation in arms, but a nation in rapture. It was as if the whole nation were rejoicing in one breath over the disappearance of the peace nightmare that had weighed so heavily on it for so many long years. Had I really returned to my own country, inhabited by so many intelligent and critical people, or had I found my way by mistake into a madhouse? I was shaken and horrified. Everywhere in the outside world the war was regarded as something terrible, while here, in Germany, it was apparently regarded as something welcome, something longed for.

CONFIDENCE IN MILITARISM.
The Fourth of August, 1914, was the culmination of German militarism. The whole nation had implicit confidence in it; the Reichstag voted war credits unconditionally; all civil power subordinated itself to military power. The state of siege, the censorship, and preventive arrest precluded all freedom of speech. The ideal of militarism was attained; the whole country was one single barracks. And so it went on from year to year.

Militarism has, from the technical standpoint, achieved wonders, but psychologically it has failed utterly. It relied solely on brute force; but moral factors have overthrown it. It was all-powerful in the interior, but from the beginning it over-estimated its strength vis-à-vis the outside world. When the ingenious plan to crush France utterly in six weeks failed on the Marne, the high military authorities adopted the system of lying with which statesmen had endeavoured to envelop in an artificial fog the origin of the war. On the day when the decisive turn befell Paris occurred the official German Army report lied in describing the military situation as favourable, and this system of lying had to be maintained, and was maintained, until the awful collapse opened the eyes of the people.

ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN.
Nationalists and Pan-Germans are working energetically for the furtherance of the anti-English movement, and their plan seems to include the assumption of their old habit of vituperation. In all kinds of ways they are endeavouring to inculcate the idea that Britain is entirely responsible for the war, for the sufferings that Germans underwent during the war, and for the disaster that has overtaken the German Empire, while, on the other hand, they picture Germany as the victim of bloodthirsty and ruthless aggression and as being crushed by the overwhelming force of rapacious enemies. They attempt to persuade the Germans, however, that they need not despair, for righteousness will prevail and Germany will arise, phoenix-like, from its ashes.

The Pan-Germans will find it difficult to make the German people believe all this and to induce them to submit again to Pan-German leadership, for the people know at least how ruthlessly they have been used to serve Pan-German ambition, and are beginning to realise that their sufferings and privations during the war were caused almost as much by the callous greed of their own countrymen as by the *Entente* blockade.

The Pan-Germans are also seeking to encourage the nation by assuring it that the attitude of the *Entente* Powers towards Germany is dictated by hatred and fear of German vitality. They reiterate that the Germans will prove themselves worthy of their great name if instead of deferentially submitting to the idea that they will ultimately succumb to the terms prescribed by the enemy, they demand the rights of free people, and, by using these rights judiciously, regain their national pride and power.

PLUCKY ENGLISHWOMEN.

TWO-AND-A-HALF YEARS IN
FRENCH FRONT LINE.

The story of how a band of Englishwomen undertook service in the front line with the French Army for two and a half years was related yesterday to a representative of *The Daily News* by Lieut. Toupie Lowther, the founder and leader of this remarkable unit. Miss Lowther, who before the war gained distinction as an exponent of foil fencing, is a sister of Colonel Claude Lowther, M.P., and is related to the Speaker of the House of Commons. She has now returned to her home in London, her company having been demobilised.

"We were the only unit of women who did front line work," said Miss Lowther. "We were regular members of the French Service Automobile, under the direct orders of the commandant." The work undertaken by the unit was the transport of the wounded from the battlefield to the dressing-stations. The French have no Red Cross service in the front lines, and such work is carried out by combatant soldiers. Uniform and the military "tin hat" were served out to the women, and each received a soldier's pay for her services. The unit was continually under fire.

Miss Lowther had to fight many battles with officialdom before she was able to gain permission for her unit to undertake the work it desired. She was disappointed in her efforts to be allowed to render service with the British Army, but eventually, after raising her unit of 25 women, she was accepted by Commandant Domene, the chief of the French transport service.

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Game*, **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, **LEA & PERRINS'** is invariably the **BEST**. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

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WORCESTERSHIRE.

PROFITTEERING BILL.

SECOND READING CARRIED.
SWEEPING MAJORITY.

The second reading of the Profiteering Bill was passed in the House of Commons on August 11th, by the enormous majority of 243. The division took place on the motion of rejection moved by Mr. Kennedy Jones, and seconded by Sir Watson Rutherford. Late in the discussion Mr. J. H. Thomas said that the Labour party would support the bill, but move amendments in Committee in order to extend its scope. The voting was:

For the rejection 251
Against 5
Government majority 243

In spite of this sweeping majority, however, the Minister in charge, Sir Auckland Geddes, spent by no means a happy day. He was subject to direct and flank attack, from both Liberals and Labour on the Front Opposition Bench, and from "friends" sitting on the top benches below the gangway. The latter listened to his opening speech with no great respect, and often interrupted with quizzical and more friendly comments, cheering most ironically all his assurances that the bill did not create a new set of Bureaucrats. Mr. Kennedy Jones objected to handing over another blank cheque to the family of Geddes, and supposed that six months hence, when the bill was proved a failure, Sir Auckland would have flitted across the Atlantic, and would be peacefully lecturing to his university students. There was, in fact, little friendship shown to the bill below the gangway among the group of Coalition Unionists who are now taking an independent line, though the division shows that most of them voted for it.

IT COVERS THE WHOLE FIELD.

The main criticism against the bill was that it was entirely inadequate—that it may hit a number of small retailers, but will leave the "big men" untouched. This was Mr. Clynes' chief point, who called the bill "half-hearted," "totally unworthy," "hasty," etc. Sir Auckland Geddes and Mr. McCurdy, who spoke for the Ministry of Food, it was observed that while the latter backed the bill, Mr. Robert's name did not appear at great pains to deny this. "It covers the whole field," said Sir Auckland. The Board of Trade, he said, was authorised to appoint a Committee to inquire into the action of trusts, combinations, etc., which were charging unreasonably high prices, just as it was authorised to appoint Committees to deal with retail prices. Mr. McCurdy made an able effort to convince the House that this was the first move in the anti-trust movement, recommended by his Select Committee, but this did not prevent subsequent speakers from repeating the same criticism. Answering Sir Watson Rutherford, who said that the way to combat profiteering was to remove all restrictions, Mr. McCurdy said that it was "no longer a matter of control or decentralisation. Prices were now fixed by combinations of traders, formed for the purpose of selling as dearly as possible. He gave the example of what had followed the decontrol of oils and fats. Prices fell for a little while, then rose to double. The old ideas of Free Trade and free competition, according to Mr. McCurdy, are out of date.

Sir Auckland's analysis of the situation was, as usual, excellent. He showed the economic and social evils of profiteering, how the unrest it created depressed production, and how big profits made in the home markets acted as a stimulus to draw imports, which is just what we want to avoid. Last month the value of excess imports over exports was at the rate of £200,000,000 a year. Defining profiteering as the imposition of "unreasonably large profits," Sir Auckland admitted that there was "a great deal" of it about just now, and instanced the case of boots and shoes, where articles costing wholesale from 15s. to 25s. were sold by retailers—not in the fashionable quarters—at from 25s. 10s. to 35s. He quoted certain building figures where a firm, believing itself sure of a certain order, estimated £2,500 for repairs to cottages which a smaller firm was glad to undertake for £2,500. But the general impression created by Sir Auckland's speech was that the Minister did not believe that profiteering was the largest element in the prevailing high prices. Indeed, he said so in so many words. Much that was believed to be profiteering was not profiteering at all, and there was a vast amount of extraordinarily foolish buying and extravagance of all sorts. Yet he told the House that more than one large manufacturer had told him recently that he was ashamed of the huge profits he was making.

THE POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES.

Sir Auckland did not pretend that the bill was an ideal solution, but what were the possible alternatives before the Government?

- 1.—To get inside the various industries and produce and sell to the public (But it would take months to affect prices by these means.)
- 2.—To stamp the factory price on every article and insist on its remaining till the retail sale. (It is on these lines that action is being taken in America. But the President of the Board of Trade thought this method impracticable, because it would set a premium on dishonesty, lead to a restriction of supply, and upset the existing channels of trade.)
- 3.—To adopt a system of flat prices. (According to the Minister that would be "more pernicious still.") Hence his conclusion was that the method of the bill was really the only practicable method of operation. Sir Auckland explained that it gave much wider powers than it seemed to do at first sight, that it provided for the local authorities taking over the sale of any articles for their own protection, and that any local authority or committee might be selected or established for the purpose of investigating complaints and declaring what was a reasonable price. He relied

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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[937]

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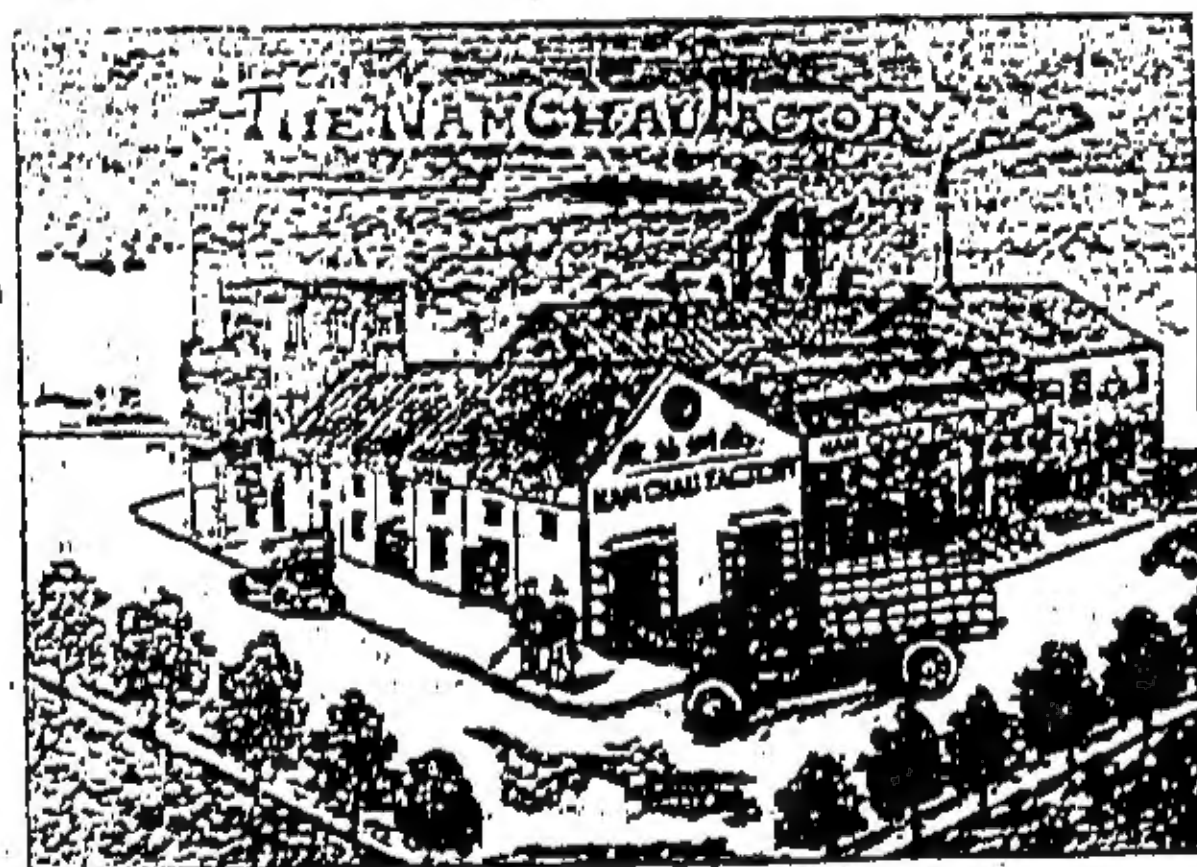
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

September 25th
Asper, Japanese str., 1,728 tons, Capt. Onchi, from Swatow, with a general cargo. - O.S.K.
Chenau, British str., 1,331 tons, Capt. Laver, from Canton, with a general cargo. - R. & S.
Hypocrite, British str., 3,800 tons, Capt. Graham, from Pulo Samboe and Tarkang, with a cargo of bulk oil. - Asiatic Petroleum Co.
September 26th
Chi Shing, Chinese str., 145 tons, Capt. Fung, from Swatow, with a general cargo. - Chinese.
Empress of Asia, British str., 3,851 tons, Capt. A. J. Hailey, from Manila.
Standard Arrow, American str., 4,800 tons, Capt. Richmond, from Texas, with a cargo of oil. - Standard Oil Co.
Sun Yang, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. J. Gibbs, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. - B. & S.
Tammy, British str., 2,200 tons, Capt. W. J. Barkers, from Manila, with a general cargo. - B. & S.

CLEARANCES

September 25th
Chung Shing, for Tientsin.
Kwangshih, for Canton.
Paoting, for Maeco.
Sungma, for Haiphong.
Sunyang, for Shanghai.
Tai Shing, for Hainan.
Tung Lee, for Dairen.
Yuei Shing, for Swatow.
September 26th
Alaska Maru, for London.
Hakohu, for Fouchow.
Hanai, for Haiphong.
Hermelin, for Soerabaya.
Nam Kam, for Haiphong.
Oleg, for Vladivostok.
Standard Arrow, for San Francisco.
Sun Yang, for Canton.
Tammy, for Manila.

PASSENGERS

Per R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* on September 26th: - Miss E. Alexander, Mr. G. H. Borstani, Mr. C. M. Burrell, Mr. H. C. Clapp, Mrs. G. Edwards, Miss W. E. Frobisher, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamilton, Miss G. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Harrington, Mr. W. J. Hutchison, Mr. C. C. Judd, Mrs. T. L. James, Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Knox, Mrs. W. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Larkin, Miss Mortlock, Mr. A. Montgomerie, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. A. R. Nowell, Mr. Anna M. Otto, and Mrs. Chas. Pryce, Mr. G. Pederson, Mr. Mary Roberts, Mrs. A. Ritchie, Mr. P. Silva, Miss K. Tucker, Miss M. Wyman, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. E. Farmer, Mr. Wm. Farmer, Mrs. A. L. Ammen, Mr. E. Arambulo, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Connor, Mr. J. Q. Capinpin, Mr. P. D. Deguillien, Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Guttery, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. F. Karl, Mr. R. M. Kelsey, Mr. A. S. Mow, Mr. Justice and Mrs. P. M. Moir, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McClelland, Mr. A. Montinola, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ollier, Mr. M. Olcott, Mr. A. T. Poon, Mr. R. Bruce, Mr. R. Beentland, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Caldwell, Mr. M. R. B. Fraser, Mr. Fraser, Miss S. O. Farrell, Dr. Wm. M. Hardy, Miss A. Hamilton, Rev. and Mrs. P. Jenkins, Miss R. B. Jupp, Mr. W. R. Jones, Mr. Y. C. Lee, Mrs. J. de P. Lynch, Miss L. Mayer, Mrs. S. Mason, Mrs. J. F. Nicoll, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. W. von Norman, Mrs. A. B. Palmer, Capt. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Reichel, Miss M. H. Rust, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Martin, Rev. J. B. Temple, Mr. L. M. Whyte, Mr. W. L. Wright, Master D. J. E. Farmer, Miss M. Allan, Mr. E. W. Ashurst, Mr. V. Browman, Mr. T. A. Clancy, Mr. and Mrs. S. Conception, Mr. D. T. Denny, Mr. D. J. Fleming, Mr. Geo. O. Hagen, Mr. O. Hoenat, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Latham, Mr. Lim Florenco, Mr. B. Mizrahi, Misses C. and B. McClure, Mr. S. Nasir, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Nulson, Mrs. E. Penelope, Mr. O. de Roza, Mr. F. Robles, Miss R. Sanchez, Mr. F. Schud, Mrs. E. and Miss Olive Simpson, Lieut. T. S. Twigg, Mr. E. Walsh, Mr. J. W. Wheeler, Mr. P. San Jose, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Figueroa, Mr. and Mrs. E. Patterson, Mrs. R. Reyes, Mrs. T. M. Ashburn, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Robinson, Mrs. E. de and Mr. H. Ramirez, Mrs. E. Strassman, Major J. E. H. Stevenot, Miss T. Shannon, Miss E. Toussaint, Mr. J. P. de Taverne, Miss P. K. Wenger, Mr. C. D. Walker, Mr. G. B. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Zullig and 2 children, Mr. W. E. Carter, Mr. E. Quintos, Mr. Chin Wing Yu, Mr. C. O. Y. Orpen.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The s.s. *Asia* left Singapore for this port on September 25th, at 10 a.m., and is due here on September 30th, at about 7 a.m.
The N.Y.K. s.s. *Shingo Maru* (Bombay line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on September 24th, and is expected here on October 14th.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong: -
ADDRESSES **FROM**
Teenchowdong Neehongdong ... Shanghai
Yanyee Street ... "Kow"
Kwong Shing Cheong ... "Kow"
Kwong Wo Shing, East Des ... "Kow"
ADDRESSES **FROM**
Tongyueh ... Kow
Kienfang Co., Vanyau St ... Shanghai
Chunzang, Wotung West St ... Shanghai
Waiato ... Tokio
Mangyung ... Amoy
Ibarhyakurake, c/o Japanese ... Oaka
4105, 6571 (Paktat) ... Kow
Abekebi ... Kow
Cheungwui, Pottinger Street ... Shanghai
Kusang ... Shanghai
Nagase ... Oaka
Hongkee (2) ... Nagasaki
C. U. Knox, c/o Oacanac ... Chicago
re-transmitted from Yokohama
Robert Carter, St. George ... Kow
Hotel ... Kow
Cheehiang Hoshan West St. Shanghai
Fukuwaya ... Kow

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong: -
ADDRESSES **FROM**
Flourman ... Sydney
C. A. Bearwolf ... Paris
Fellerton, c/o American Consul New York ... New York
H. J. Eddo, American ... "Kow"
Consulate ... San Francisco
Hemifex ... San Francisco
Lanco ... "Kow"
Shokins ... London
Tiran Antogers ... Baghdad
W. Gamble, c/o Sailors Home Singapore ... Singapore
Wallis, Hongkong Hotel ... London

CHURCH SERVICES

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
15th Sunday after Trinity, September 28th, 1919. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.), Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Hooper; Psalms, Gilbert, Stewart and Woodward; Te Deum, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
15th Sunday after Trinity, 28th September, 1919.
Holy Communion after Evening Prayer.
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Opening Voluntary; Responses, Psalms, Venite, Hooper; Psalms, Gilbert, Stewart and Woodward; Te Deum, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
"KHIVA"	1st Nov.	3rd Dec.	15th Dec.
"NOVARA"	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NINRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Same), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and AFRICAN LINE.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "CHENAN" On 27th Sept. 4 P.M.
WANTAI, CHIAO & TIENTSIN "KUEICHOW" On 29th Sept. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "LIANGCHOW" On 30th Sept. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI "SUICHANG" On 30th Sept. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO "TAMING" On 30th Sept. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SINKIANG" On 2nd Oct. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. H. Stewart ... TUESDAY, 30th Sept. at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG" | Capt. J. Medina ... FRIDAY, 3rd Oct. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "EQUADOR" ... Oct. 6th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Nov. 8th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Dec. 2nd, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

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SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave H'KONG about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
KHIVA	1st November	3rd Dec.	13th Dec.
NOVARA	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	7th Oct.	25th Oct.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leaves H'KONG (about)	Due Calcutta about
ITOLA	28th Sept. 1 P.M.	31st Oct.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
KHIVA	1st Oct. 10 A.M.	14th Oct.
GREGORY AFCA	17th Oct.	28th Oct. (Kobe)
NOVARA	7th Nov.	21st Nov.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

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KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Saturday, 1st Nov. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 3rd Oct. at Noon.
SHIDZUKA MARU ... Friday, 17th Oct. at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Oct. at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th November.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU ... Thursday, 9th October.
TENSIN MARU ... End of October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TSURUGA MARU ... Saturday, 4th October.
YAMAGATA MARU ... Friday, 24th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAIFUKU MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Monday, 29th September.
TENSIN MARU ... Thursday, 2nd October.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Oct. at 11 a.m.
HOSEI MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Friday, 3rd October.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Thursday, 2nd Oct.
WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... Thursday, 6th October.
DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... Middle of October.
TUYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of October.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 10th. (from Kobe)
SHINYO MARU	23,000	Oct. 28th
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 10th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Nov. 21st.

+ omitting call at Shanghai

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HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 9th, 1920.

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FRENCH MAIL LINES.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAL" ... 22,000	On or about 29th Sept.
MARSEILLES via HAIKONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 25th Oct.
	"PORTEOS" ... 21,000	On or about 2nd Oct.
	"BATAVIA" ... 20,000	On or about 10th Oct.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CELEBES MARU" ... Friday, 30th October.
"ALPS MARU" ... End of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"NANKING MARU" ... Friday, 10th October.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service
"UNNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
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